WHEN INDICATIONS-THURSDAY-Fair weather.

BEATS ELIXER

"I would like to ask you a question," said a gentleman to a fellow who was spreading himself over four seats in a crowded railway car. "What is it?"

"What brand of nerve food do you use?"

He could feel just as "nervy" by being properly clothed and hatted, with the reflection that he had saved so much money in the operation as s saved by

CATCHING ON

- TO OUR -

CONTINUOUS CUT - PRICE SALE:

ALL LIGHT-WEIGHT CLOTHING, One-Fifth Off.

> ALL STRAW HATS. One-Third Off.

ALL LIGHT-COLORED SOFT AND STIFF HATS, One-Fourth Off.

Surgical Instruments & Appliances

Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and every thingin Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S

HOW BUSHNELL ESCAPED.

The Great New York Thief Was Assisted by the

South American Authorities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 .- Acting Superin-

tendent of Police Byrnes submitted to the

Police Board this afternoon Detective Ser-

geant Reilly's report of his unsuccessful

trip back from Chili to this city with-or

rather without-William H. Bushnell, the

thief and forger, to get possession of whom

he fought the Chilian authorities nine

months. The detective's story follows the

case step by step after the surrender of the

prisoner until his escape five days later.

The prisoner was unwillingly surrendered,

and the Chilian officials and steamer cap-

tain threw all the obstacles they could in

Reilly's way. At every port hosts of Bush-

nell's friends came on board and begged

him to leave. Finally, during the voyage,

Bushnell was seen stealing down the

stern of the steamer by a rope con-

veniently tied to the flag-staff by one of the

ship's officers. Under the overhanging stern was a four-oared boat waiting for

him, into which he sprang and was rowed

ashore, while the steamer proceeded on her

way. The detective acknowledges himself

defeated. Reilly sums up with the state-ment that beyond a doubt there was from

the first a regular conspiracy to rescue the

prisoner, and that the captain and officers of the steamer were in the conspiracy.

After the prisoner escaped, a passenger named Rickett demanded the prisoner's

baggage. Reilly refused to surrender it,

but on the following day it was surrendered

by order of the captain. Bushnell is now supposed to be in Bolivia, with which

country the United States has no extradi-

TO INVADE THE SOUTH.

A New and Original Plan Contemplated by

the Republican National League.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The last offi-

cial session of the executive committee of

National League of Republican Clubs was

held to-day. It was proposed to get up ex-

cursions for the delegates and make a tour

of the South, stopping at the towns along

the route, and have prominent Republican

speakers address the people. Governor

Foraker and Major McKinley, General

Woodford and others have already consent-

ed to speak, should this plan be carried out.

The object would be to encourage Southern

Republicans. The New York Tribune was

made the official organ of the League.

Messrs. Huston, of Indiana; Byrnes, of

Minnesota, and Humphrey, of New York,

were appointed a special committee with

power to confer with a sub-committee of

the Republican national committee in map-

ping out general political work and confer-

ring together for the good of the party.

The idea is to work in harmony. The rest

of the work of the committee was detailed

Foresters' Convention.

Foresters' convention, to-day, a resolution

was passed increasing the per diem com-

pensation from \$3 to \$5. The committee on

laws was not ready to report. This com-

mittee has under consideration the resolu-

tion introduced by delegate Coulton, of

San Francisco, the adoption of which will

cut off the American order from the En-

glish High Court. After the appointment of

several committees the convention ad-

Objecting to Custom-House Charges.

150 Chicago importers was received by Col

lector Seberger to-day to be forwarded to

the Secretary of the Treasury at Washing-

ton asking for a modification of the prac-

tice of seaport collectors subjecting goods

intended for immediate inland transporta-

tion to exorbitant transfer and warehouse

charges when, as often happens, the con-

sular invoice and bill of lading are not re-

Murdered for an Adverse Opinion.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 14. - Yesterday afternoon Superior Judge W. L. Pierce, of

this city, was shot and seriously wounded

by W. S. Clendennin. The Judge was

talking with ex-Governor Murray, of Utah,

when Clendennin passed down the street,

stopped suddenly, and, drawing a revolver,

shot Pierce in the back. A judicial opinion

by Pierce, unfavorable to Clendennin, is

understood to be the cause of the shooting.

Jeff Davis Still Alive.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14.-Responding

to the announcement of the organization

of ex-confederate veterans at Pine Bluff,

Jefferson Davis writes to Col. Charles New-

man, of that town, saying among other

things: "It is gratifying to me to see the

brave men who sustained our rights and

cause preserving the memories of their

Leslie Not Dead.

ceived until after the goods arrive.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A petition signed by

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Ang. 14 .- At the

to various committees.

journed until to-morrow.

Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois street.

IF THE PEOPLE ARE SMART, They can be depended upon to find a good thing when it is offered. This we have found in the past. we offer in the Big 4 ad. Well, here's more of them. Greencastle and return, Aug. 29, on account of Old Bettlers' Picaic.
The laying of corner stone of Soldiers' Monument,

at Indianapolis, Ang. 22, will be a big thing, and the people along the line of the Big 4 will find agents pre-pared to sell them tickets to Indianapolis and return ta very low rate. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 21, and good to return until Aug. 24. We still sell Chicago \$3.50. Our tours to seaboard, over Chesapeake & Ohio, grow in popularity all the time. As also do our Pacific coast tours. The Har-vest Excursion, Aug. 20, will be a hummer. Don't fail to take one of them in, Aug. 20, Sept. 10 and 24, and Oct. 8, are the dates.

CINCINNATI DIVISION Depart... *3:55 am 6:45 am 10:50 am *3:10 p m 6:33 p m. Arrive... 10:35 am *10:20 p m 11:45 a m. 4:55 p m. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

. 3:55 am 3:10 p m. 5:00 p m .11:45 am 12:10 p m. 10:50 p m CRICAGO DIVISION. Depart......7:10 a m *12:05 no'n 5:15 p m *11:10 p m Arrive......*3:30 a m 10:35 a m *2:45 p m 6:10 p m CLEVELAND DIVISION. Depart for N. Y. and Boston *3:20 a m, *3:40 p m Clever'd and the East 7:30 a m, *8:00 p m

"Ft. Way'e and Dayton 11:55 a m, *3:40 p m
"G'd Rapids and No'th 4:00 a m, 5:45 p m
Arrive from N. Y. and Boston...*11:35 a m, *10:45 p m
"Clevel'd and the East *6:55 a m, 5:15 p m Depart for St. Louis and Kan. Cy. 11:55 a m. 11:10 p m T. Haute and Mattoon *7:25 a m, 5:30 p m
Arrive from St. Louis and K. Cy. *3:10 a m, *3:05 p m
T. H'te and Mattoon 10:00 a m, *6:25 p m
*Daily, J. H. MARTIN, Div. Pass. Agent.

RAMSCAR BEATS OLD MEN NOW.

The Sanctimonious Scoundrel Who Starved

Children Now Clubs the Aged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 .- A short man, with frowsy hair and short beard, and wearing a ministerial costume, attracted a great deal of attention in the Harlem court this morning. He was the notorious William H. Ramscar, who ran the Unsectarian Home for Children, near Fleetwood Park, until arrested and sentenced for his horrible treatment of his youthful charges. Philanthropist Ramscar's latest institution bears the high-sounding title of the National Unsectarian Home for Old Men, and it was for a savage assault on one of the inmates that

he had to answer before Judge Taintor. The victim, John Lefferts, an old man of seventy-three, appeared in court with his head swathed in bandages. He said that on June 19 he went to the home and made arrangements to stay there for a certain num quarterly. Ramscar showed him a room down stairs, nicely carpeted, and said it would be his. Lefferts retained the room until Saturday afternoon, when Ramscar demanded that he should take a room in the attic. When Lefferts refused Ramscar seized big club and hammered him horribly. The poor old man fell bleeding from a terrible wound in the cheek and Ramscar left

Lefferts was taken by the officer on post to the Manhattan Hospital, where five titches were taken in the wound, Officer Lincoln Gray caught Ramscar Sunday light at One-hundred-and-eighty-ninth street and Fort Washington avenue. Nobody would go bail for him. Justice Taintor held him in \$300. Lefferts tells a terrible story of the treatment of the inmates, which is corroborated by the officers on the beat. He says that Ramscar uses the club frequently, and that they have to keep in the lane about the house to avoid his violence. He declares that he has not had three pounds of meat since he has been in the house. In the upper floors Lefferts says there are invalids who are unable to move from their beds, and that they are badly neglected. Lawyer Townsend was so indignant that he took Lefferts's case for nothing, and will do his best to make it warm for Ramscar to-morrow.

Naming Iowa's Next Governor.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 14.—Every county was represented in the Republican State convention, to-day, which was called to order by Chairman Beardsley at 11:15 A. M. Hon. John I. Irwin, of Lee, was made temporary chairman, and P. H. Bristow, of Polk, secretary. B. I. Salinger, of Carroll, was made permanent chairman. Eleven ballots were taken for Governor up to o'clock, when a recess was taken till 8. The first ballot resulted: V. C. Wheeler, 447; Hull, 410; Hutchinson, 209; Larrabee, 52 Crape, 37. There was no material change until the ninth, when Hutchinson's vote reached \$35, Hull's fell to \$75, and Wheeler's to 424. On the eleventh Hutchinson's vote

Gideon P. Brown in Canada. WESTERLY, R. 1., Aug. 14.- The wife and three daughters of Treasurer Brown, of the Riverside mills, left Noyes's Beach yesterday for their home in Allston, Mass. They received a telegram from Brown from Tohe has received he is of opinion that Brown will never come into New England again.

Fletcher's Court-Martial.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14.—The court-martial

DAVID S. TERRY SHOT DEAD

Fitting Close of the Stormy and Bloody Career of the Famous Californian.

The Slayer of Senator David C. Broderick Shot and Instantly Killed in the Dining-Room of a Railway Eating Station.

The Tragedy a Direct Result of the Scandalous Hill-Sharon Divorce Case.

Terry Seeks Revenge on Supreme Justice Field Because the Latter Decided Against the Claim of Sarah Althea Hill.

He Finds the Justice Taking Breakfast and Makes a Personal Assault.

He Violently Slaps the Face of Judge Field and Is Immediately Shot Dead by United States Deputy Marshal David Nagle.

The Latter Cautions Bystanders and Says He Simply Fulfilled His Duty.

Nagle Arrested by a State Officer and Placed in the Jail at Stockton-Justice Field's Narrative of the Killing of Terry.

JUDGE TERRY KILLED.

His Insult to Justice Field Resented with Bullet from Deputy Nagle's Pistol.

LATHROP, Cal., Aug. 14.—Upon the arrival of the Southern Overland train here at 7:20 this morning, United States Supreme Judge Stephen J. Field and Deputy United States Marshal David Nagle walked into the depot dining-room for breakfast, and sat down side by side. Soon after Judge David S. Terry and wife came in, also. They were proceeding to another table, when Mrs. Terry, evidently recognizing Justice Field, did not sit down, but retired to the train, for some unknown purpose. Before she reached it, however, and as soon as she had left the dining-room, Judge Terry approached Justice Field and, stooping over him, slapped his face. At this juncture Deputy Marshal Nagle arose from his seat and shot Judge Terry through the heart. As he was falling the deputy marshal shot again, but missed him, the bullet going through the floor. Both shots were fired in very quick succession. In the meantime Mrs. Terry, with a satchel in her hand, had demanded entrance to the restrurant, but had been kept out by the proprietor, who recognized her. This satchel was afterwards taken away from her, and found to contain a revolver.

The Judge never uttered a sound after being shot. He had hardly fallen when Mrs. Terry rushed to the side of his body, and threw herself upon it. Then ensued a scene of the wildest excitement. People rushed from the dining-room, and others

During this time Justice Field and Deputy Marshal Nagle retreated to a sleepingcar, where they were securely locked within.

At times Mrs. Terry would call upon the citizens to arrest them. Before the train pulled out Constable Walker entered the sleeper, and was carried away on board the train. He informed the spectators that he knew his duty, and would perform it. During the time the train was standing at the depot Mrs. Terry was running wildly, alternately, from the body of her husband to the sleeper, demanding admittance that she might slap Justice Field's face, and at the same time begging that they be detained and have their examination. Previons to the entrance of Constable Walker into the sleeper, Sheriff Purvis and a deputy of Stanislaus county, had already taken charge of Deputy United States Marshal Nagle.

After the shooting Deputy Nagle backed up against the wall of the dining-room and warned every one not to arrest' him. saving he was a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. There was no semblance of an attempt to molest him a

Constable Walker took Deputy Nagle from the train at Tracy and proceeded with him to Stockton, where he is now in

District Attorney White ordered the arrest of Justice Field upon his arrival in San Francisco, and telegraphed the order to the chief of police of San Francisco.

Justice Field Tells the Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 .- The announcement that Judge David S. Terry had been shot and killed in a railway depot at Lathrop, Cal., this morning, as a result of an attempt to provoke a personal altercation with Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, caused extraordinary excitement in this city. The scene of the tragedy is eighty-three miles from this city by rail, and is the breakfasting station for the Southern overland train. The possibility of an encounter between Terry and Justice Field has been recognized ever since the imprisonment of Terry for contempt of court ten months ago, owing to the known temper of the man who killed United States Senator Broderick in the early days of California.

Chief of Police Crowley received a dispatch from Sheriff Cunningham, of Stockton, to arrest Judge Field and Deputy Marshal Nagle on the arrival of the train at Oakland. Captain Lees at once left for Oakland to take them into custody. The Southern overland train arrived at the Sixteenth-street station, in Oakland, at 11 o'clock this morning. A great crowd had collected, telegraphic intelligence the Lathrop tragedy having pre-led the arrival of the train. and the sleeping-car in which Justice United States officials and newspaper men. Justice Field maintained his quiet demeanor, and replied to a press representa-tive, when asked to narrate the particulars

of the shooting, as follows:
"I can tell you the story in a few words. For the last few months all manner of reports, both public and personal, have reached me that Judge Terry had threatened to subject me to some form of indignity if he could happen to meet me. This fact caused the United States marshal to decide to provide such protection as don denying the report of the death of he could during my stay in this an express wagon to the morgue. She was Fred Leslie, the comedian, and saying that. State. When I started for Los Angeles to distressed, and said it was a most cowardly on the contrary, Mr. Leslie is quite well. hold court, Deputy Nagle accompanied murder of an unarmed man. An inquest

me. He seemed to be a quiet, gentlemanly official, though I only met him twice while away from Los Angeles. He asked me in that city when I intended to return, and accompanied me, taking a seat in the freeper opposite me. We heard this morning that Judge Terry and his wife were on the train, but paid no attention to it. When we arrived at Lathrop, we entered the eating-station to get breakfast. I took a seat at the end of the table, while Nagle sat on one side of me. Terry and his wife came in the room soon after. As soon as she saw me she went out of the room, as I afterwards learned, returning to the car for her satchel. her satchel.

afterwards learned, returning to the car for her satchel.

"Judge Terry arose and I supposed he intended accompanying her. Instead of doing so he walked back of me and struck me a heavy slap in the face. I was completely astonished, and, seeing he was making ready to strike again, Nagle cried out, 'Stop, stop,' but Terry did not desist, and, as he was raising his arm a second time, Nagle shot at him, the bullet entering his heart. He fell to the floor, Nagle shooting a second time, but missing him. Nagle was arrested at Tracy and taken to Stockton to await the result of the inquest. That is the complete story, so far as I am aware of the facts, 'said he in conclusion.

Protection was accorded to Justice Field, it is claimed, by authority of United States Attorney-general Miller, who telegraphed from Washington to the marshal of the district to see that the person of Justice Field was protected, at any hazard. The order extended also to Judge Sawver, of the United States Circuit Court, in this city, upon whom Mrs. Terry made a personal assault last year while on a railway train, accompanied by Judge Terry. The order was based upon this fact, and upon threats declared to have been made openly by Terry against Justice Field. Deputy Marshal Nagle was directed to accompany Justice Field, under this order, and is said to have given Judge Terry full warning to stop when the latter began his attack upon Justice Field, and fired at Terry as the latter was about to strike a second time.

Justice Field left the Overland train at the Oakland Ferry, and drove at once to the Palace Hotel, where he was joined by his wife. He was not arrested, and the notice to the chief of police claimed to have been sent by the district attorney of San

notice to the chief of police claimed to have been sent by the district attorney of San Joaquin, if forwarded in form, was not carried out.

The following facts were submitted to Justice Field this afternoon, and declared by him to be a correct statement of the circumstances that led up to the shooting: During Judge Terry's confinement in the county jail he threatened, upon his release, to take the lives of Judges Field and Sawyer. Prior to the contempt of court for which he was in prison, Mrs. Terry, in his presence, had made an assault on Judge Sawyer in a Pullman car. It is believed that had Sawyer resisted the insult Terry would have killed him. Terry's threats were so publicly made that they reachee the ears of Justice Field's colleagues on the Supreme Bench, and were made known to the Department of Justice in Washington, whereupon Mr. Miller, At-torney-general of the United States, head of the Department of Justice, and as the superior of United States Marshal Franks, ordered the latter to take whatever measures were necessary to protect the persons of Justice Field and Judge Sawyer from assault by Judge Terry. On his arrival in California to hold court in this part of his circuit, Justice Field objected to being put under the protection of the mar-shal's officers. When asked if he intended to carry arms to defend himself, he said: No; I do not and will not carry arms, for when it is known that judges of courts are compelled to arm themselves for defense of assaults offered in consequence of their judidial action, it will be time to dissolve the courts, consider the government a failure and let society lapse into barbarism." Notwithstanding his ob-jection to protection, the marshal declared himself subject to the order of his superior officer, Attorney-general Miller, and deputized Mr. Nagle to keep within reach of Justice Field, ready to carry out the orders

of the Department of Justice. A passenger, who was on the train at Lathrop, says that when he heard the shooting he rushed out of the car and saw Mrs. Terry with a satchel in her hand. She was trying to open it, and he took it from her. She tried to get it again, but failed. When the satchel was afterward opened a pistol was found in it.

David Nagle, the deputy United States marshal, who killed Terry, is well known in this city. In the latter part of the seventies he went to Arizona, and in 1881 received an appointment as chief of police of Tombstone. While in that position he had frequent encounters with the criminal element, and, by his behavior, soon earned the reputation of being a man of courage. He shot and killed a Mexican desperado, in Tombstone, after a fierce encounter. He was appointed deputy marshal here a year ago, and when Terry made the assault on Marshal Franks, last September, Nagle disarmed him. Reports circulated that Terry intended doing Judge Field someinjury when they met, caused Nagle to be detailed to act as a body guard to him when he came to this coast a few months ago. Nagle is about thirty-five years of age and has a

Story of an Eye-Witness.

wife and family in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14. - Among the passengers on the Southern Overland train, this morning, was Col. H. G. Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times. He was standing outside of the depot dining-room, at Lathrop, when the shooting of Judge Terry occurred, and was at the scene of the tragedy a moment later. In an interview, he said: "The train arrived at Lathrop at 7:10 A. M. Justice Field was among the first of the passengers to enter the diningroom. He took a seat at a table facing the door. United States Deputy Nagle sat at his side. Soon after they sat down, David S. Terry and his wife entered the room. When Mrs. Terry saw Justice Field she turned, and went out of the room to the train, the supposition being for a pistol or a bottle of vitriol. Terry sat down at a table further up the dining-room, and, while waiting to be served, glared at Field. Presently he arose and walked over to the latter's chair. Judge Field was leaning over his plate, when Terry approached him from behind, and, without a word of warning, dealt him a blow on the side of the face. At that instant Nagle cried 'Hold! hands off that man.' Justice Field looked up, and, as he told me afterwards, never saw such a picture of incarnate hatred as that depicted on Terry's face. Terry did not heed the marshal's warning, and raised his clenched fist to deliver a second blow. That menacing gesture was the last act of his life. Quick as a flash Nagle drew his pistol and sent a bullet through his heart.

"A great commotion then arose in the dining-hall, and on the platform. Mrs. Terry ran about from the train to the dininghalldoor, frantically demanding her satchel which someone had taken from her. She then stormed about the door, demanding entrance and charging those who had barred her out with shielding murderers. Colonel Otis further declared: "I happen to know that the deputy marshal was acting under written instructions from the Attorney-general to protect the persons of Judge Field and Sawyer at all hazards. In conversation with me before, Justice Field had said he was not responsible for the constant attendance of the deputy, and was rather annoyed at it. But the officer insisted upon carrying out his instructions to the letter. Justice Field told me he was not armed; he was frequently urged to arm himself, but would never do so, and had declared that when it becomes necessary for a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to go about in the performance of his Field was sitting was at once boarded by duty carrying fire-arms with which to proour courts."

Slayer and Slain at Stockton.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 14.-The coroner arrived here at 12:40, to-day, with Terry's body in a box covered with white cloth. Mrs. Terry rode in the express car with the remains, accompanied by several friends of the deceased. When the body was taken off the car she followed, and rode with it in

will be held to-night. Deputy Marshal Nagle was brought here in a buggy at 1:30. When the Overland train left Lathrop, after the shooting. Constable Walker got into the car and arrested Nagle. He rode with him to Tracy, and there took a buggy to Stockton, to avoid the crowds. When Nagle reached the jail he alighted from the buggy and came in with his coat covering his handcuffed hands. Nagle refused to be interviewed. He said: "I am a deputy United States marshal, and simply did my daty as an officer." He was locked up alone, and sent for a local attorney. alone, and sent for a local attorney. Nagle was very cool, but looked pale and determined.

Indictments Hanging Over the Terrys. PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 14.-A few days since a San Francisco paper stated that Terry had threatened to kill United States District Judge Matthew P. Deady in case he came to San Francisco to try the case against himself and wife. Soon after the news of Terry's death reached this city, a reporter called at Judge Deady's chambers and asked whether he had heard of the threats by Terry. "No, I have not," answered the Judge, "but they would not deter me from performing my duty. There were five indictments hanging over Terry's head, and three against his wife, arising from a disturbance in the court in San Francisco. Had Terry not been killed, I should have gone to San Francisco very soon, but now I shall await further instructions."

WHY NAGLE WAS THERE.

The Deputy Marshal Was Officially Charged to Protect the Person of Justice Field. Attorney-general Miller had retired when a representative of the Journal called at his residence last night, to ascertain the truth concerning the statement telegraphed from San Francisco, that Deputy Marshal Nagle was accompanying Justice Field, by direction of the Department of Justice, for the purpose of protecting him from violence at the hands of Terry. Mr. Miller soon appeared in his library, and upon reading the statement referred to,

"Before Justice Field went West it was brought to my attention that there was reason to apprehend an assault upon him, as well as upon Judge Sawyer, of the United States Court for the Pacific slope circuit, and that there was necessity for precautions being taken. Several persons spoke to me about it, and Justice Field himself said that he thought such an assault was not unlikely to occur. I wrote to the United States marshal of that district, telling him of the suggestions, and saying in substance that it was due to the court and to the country that its judges should be able to hold their courts without menace or danger, and that it was his duty to employ and have present such force of deputies as might be necessary for the protection of the courts and judges in the performance of their duties. I think my direction was for him to consult the United States attorney and judges in reference to what was necessary to be done in the matter. I am not now positive whether these directions were given by letter or telegraph. It is my impression that they were given some time during the month of June. It is customary for the Justices of the Supreme Court to visit, at stated intervals, the circuits to which they are respectively assigned, and Justice Field was out there at this time in the discharge of his judicial duties.
"Justice Field said in his conversation

that Judge Terry was a desperate man; that his temper was exceedingly violent and that while he did not feel any sense of fear, he did expect that it was more than likely Terry would make a deadly assault him when (Terry) was interested which he came up again, as it was expected to during the summer. Justice Field said he should go out there and should do his duty, as Judge Sawyer would in the usual way. Of course I deemed it my duty to see that so far as the officers of my department were concerned the peace should be maintained and the courts pro-

"Were you surprised when you heard of the affair of this morning? "Yes, I was surprised, because, while had been warned of the danger I had hoped it was not so great as had been represented. Moreover, I had expected that if any trouble occurred it would be in or about

"There is one thing further I should say in justice to Justice Field. He said to me that he had been advised by his friends to provide himself with arms with which to defend himself, as an attack was probable but that he would not do so; first, because he did not carry fire-arms, and was opposed to the custom, and also because he did not think such a course would be consistent with the dignity of a judicial officer." Mr. Miller did not care to say anything concerning the legal aspect of yesterday affair, and the interview was at an end.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Terry Believed to Have Gotten His Deserts Warnings Sent to the Supreme Court,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The news of the shooting of Judge Terry was received in this city, this afternoon, with one general remark, and that was that the man had received his deserts. It is said at the Capitol that a number of letters have recently been received, which warned the officers of the Supreme Court that it was the intention of Terry to make an attempt upon the life of Mr. Justice Field. It is understood that this information led to an official communication to the marshal for California, in which it was suggested that precautions should be taken to prevent the blood-thirsty husband of Sarah Althea from carrying out his designs. While the details of the affair are necessarily meager, it is believed here that Deputy Marshal Nagle was required to keep within sight of Justice Field at all times, and to be prepared to defend him against any hostile demonstration. The opinion is freely expressed that Nagle regarded himself as the special guardian of the dignity, as well as the life, of the Associate Justice, and that he must have believed that the danger was imminent when he fired the shot, which has served to revive interest in the defunct Sharon-Hill affair.

TERRY'S DUEL WITH BRODERICK. A Bloody Event That Caused a Great Sensation Thirty Years Age.

* * * David C. Broderick was Terry's equal in courage, and surpassed him in the knowledge of political maneuvering. He was a native of Washington. His father. an Irishman, was a stone-cutter, and had several contracts for work on the Capitol. Young Broderick was bound an apprentice to a skillful stone-cutter, and served his time faithfully. Ever afterward he was known to his associates as the Stone-cutter. In 1846 he was beaten in a race for Congress, and in 1849, disgusted with his loss of political power, went to California. He was then thirty years old. He was cool, shrewd and yet full of dash. He went into the gold smelting and assaying business, but that was a mere incident. His whole life was bound up in politics, and he was in the swim as soon as the convention to form a constitution was assembled. To this convention he was a delegate. He became President of the State Senate, and was for a time acting Governor. He wanted to go to the United States Senate, and in 1852 he advanced the novel idea that a State Legislature could elect United States Senators in advance of the vacancies they hold court, Deputy Nagle accompanied | murder of an. unarmed man. An inquest | were to fill. He had control of the Legis-

lature at the time, and if his friends had agreed with him he might have been electagreed with him he might have been elected then. As it was, his ambition produced a bitter strife between his friends and the opponents of his plan, which resulted in many fights and much bitterness. His most implacable enemy was the acting United States Senator, Dr. Gwin. They hated each other cordially.

In 1856 Broderick was elected United States Senator for six years. He had gained absolute control of the State Senate, and it was in his power to name his associate. To the surprise of every one his

ate, and it was in his power to name his associate. To the surprise of every one his choice fell upon his enemy, Dr. Gwin. Later it was seen that he had coldly calculated a bit of choice revenge. He allowed Gwin to succeed himself only upon the distinct understanding that he was to relinquish all federal patronage in his (Broderick's) favor. Gwin was induced to write a letter pledging himself to observe this condition, and Broderick, in great glee, had it published.

Gwin turned the tables on Broderick when the latter turned on the administration, in 1858, on the question of admitting

tion, in 1858, on the question of admitting Kansas as a free or a slave State, and de-clared himself a supporter of Stephen A. Douglass. The greater part of the Demo-cratic party in California was opposed to Broderick's action, although his personal following was not impaired. When he went to Washington he was digusted to find that Gwin was the favorite of the ad-ministration, while he received nothing but cold looks and scant courtesy. The relations between Gwin and Broderick were even more strained, and everybody anticipated a sangumary encounter. The California State campaign in 1859 was intensely exciting. Broderick led a coalition of antiadministration Democrats and Republicans. The latter were few, but their party was growing in the State. The exchange of personalities during the campaign was remarkable. Broderick and Gwin called each other liars, thieves, scoundrels and what not. That they did not kill each other on sight was a wonder to every one.

During the height of the electioneering
Broderick announced that he would not
imperil his influence and his position in the
Senate by taking any heed of the personal

abuse poured upon him.

Terry at this time was much embittered against Broderick because he had failed to secure a renomination for the chief justiceship. At the Lecompton Democratic State convention, held at Sacramento in 1859, he let loose his wrath and denounced Broderick in the strongest terms. He called him an arch traitor, and said that if he was the follower of any Douglass it was the "Black Douglass, whose name is Frederick, not Stephen.

Broderick was eating breakfast at the International Hotel when he read Terry's remarks in a newspaper. There were several ladies in the room, and with one of these D. W. Perley, a prominent lawyer, was conversing. Broderick leaned across the table and said to him:

"I see that Terry has been abusing me. I now take back the remark that I once made, that he is the only honest judge on the Supreme Bench. I was his friend when he was in need of friends, for which I am truly sorry. Had the vigilance committee disposed of him as they did of others they would have done a righteous act." It was alleged that Broderick swore in

the presence of the ladies, calling Terry a "--- miserable wretch," but this was afterward denied by Broderick's friends. Perley was an intimate friend of Terry, and he resented Broderick's remarks as a personal injury. For some time it looked as though the quarrel which had begun between Gwin and Broderick, in which Terry had taken Gwin's place, would wind up in a duel be-tween Broderick and Perley. The latter sent Broderick a challenge at the hands of General Ewen. Broderick declined to accept it, and replied contemptuously: Sir, I fight only with gentlemen of my own po-

Thereupon, Terry took up the insulting remarks, and sent the following letter to

Broderick: OAKLAND, Sept. 8, 1859.

Hon. David C. Broderick: Sir-Some two months ago, at the public table of the International Hotel in San Francisco, you saw fit to indulge in certain remarks concerning ne which were offeasive in their nature. Before heard of the circumstances your note of the 29th of June, addressed to D. W. Perley, in which you declared that you would not respond to any call of a personal character during the political canvass just concluded, had been published. I have, therefore, not been permitted to take any notice of those remarks until the expiration of the limit fixed by yourself. I now take the earliest opportunity to require of you a retraction of those remarks. This note will be handed to you by my friend Calhoun Benham, who is acquainted with its contents and will receive your reply.

Several letters passed after this, and it looked as though the affair might end in mere quibbling over the meaning of the words employed by Broderick in his denunciation of Terry. Broderick would undoubtedly have been pleased at such a result, but Terry was loaded for bear, and nothing short of blood would satisfy him. A letter which, while formal, was also menacing, aroused Broderick's anger, and he see a very stiff and uncompromising reply. The Judge sent a challenge, making Mr. Benham his agent, and it was accepted by Broderick, who referred Mr. Benham to his friend, the Hon. J. C. McKibben. The arrangements were made and written out. The time was set for 1 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 12. The spot at first selected for the encounter was at the boundary lines of San Mateo and San Francisco counties; but it was altered to the farm adjoining the Lake House ranch, occupied by a William Higgins. The weapons chosen were dueling pistols, to be used at ten paces. Judge Terry chose as his seconds Calhoun Benham. a lawyer, State Comptroller S. H. Brooks and Thomas Hayes. Congressman McKibben, Sheriff David C. Colton and Leonidas Haskell acted for Broderick. In this Judge Terry had the advantage, as his seconds had all had experience such matters before, while those representing Broderick, though accustomed to the use of pistol and knife, had little knowledge of the code. It has been alleged that their inexperience had much to do with the result. Hayes had been a warm friend of Broderick in New York, and it pained the latter to see him acting for his

The parties met according to agreement at the ground first selected. They had endeavored to keep the matter secret, but it leaked out, and some two hundred excited friends of both sides contrived to get there. The police were also informed, and just as the seconds arrived Chief of Police Martin J. Burke came up and arrested the whole party. There was no resistance. They were arraigned before Police Justice H. P. Coon, who discharged them on the ground that no crime had actually been committed. Andrew J. Butler, a brother of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler; John A. McGlynn, a brother of Dr. McGlynn, of this city, and other friends now tried to dissuade Broderick from fighting, but he felt that his reputation depended upon it, and refused to stop. At that time he was very cool and calm. The arrest was a mere straw. That very night, the 13th, the parties drove to the farm near the Laguna de la Merced, ten miles from the city. A few reporters and some others heard of it in time, and followed it. It was a chilly night, and so dark that the drivers lost their way several times. The breeze from the ocean blew strong and sharp. The day broke beautifully, however, before the encounter took place. Before reaching the dueling ground they had to vault a high fence. Terry and Broderick went over it as lightly as though they were out for a lark instead of with murderous designs.

There were eighty spectators present when the seconds held their conference and the pistols were examined and loaded. A half dollar was tossed up, and Judge Terry won the choice of weapons. Mr. Hayes marked off the ten paces and warned the spectators to move back out of the line of fire. Broderick was the coolest man of his party, his seconds appearing nervous and ill at ease. Mr. Haskell, after partly untying the Senator's cravat, stepped back and wrung his hands. He then removed the cravat. This incident unmanned Broderick for a moment. Broderick wore a long surtout and had a soft woolen hat drawn down over his brow. Terry was similarly attired. The requirements of the code were strictly followed. Benham searched Broderick closely for concealed mail, but Mc-Kibben only touched Terry's waistcoat and bowed. Broderick had lost some of his composure. He was nervous, and twitched at the skirts of his surtout. He and Terry had taken their positions. Terry stood erect and firm, apparently indifferent to everything but his thoughts. The pistols were cocked, and they were delivered to the principals. Benham slowly read the conditions, and Mr. Colton gave the instructions as to the firing.

dropped to 285, Hull's rose to 413, and Wheeler's to 435.

ronto on Saturday and a letter from Montreal on Monday. He advised them to go to their home at Allston, secure as much of his property as they can, and at the same time hold all their own personal property, and see that it is beyond the reach of the sheriff. After Mrs. Brown has settled up her affairs she will probably join her husband in France. John B. Brown, brother of the man, says that from information

> service and cultivating the fraternity which was generated in the severe trials they endured."

in the case of Lieut. Col. Fletcher, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, reached a verdict to-day, after an hour's deliberation. The verdict will be NEW YORK, Aug. 14.-Mr. Parker, of Lon-Bent to General Brooke, commander of the don, who is stopping at the Marlborough Department of the Platte, and by him trans-mitted to Washington, where it will be an-Hotel, has received a cablegram from Lonhounced to the army. It is thought here that Colonel Fletcher was acquitted.